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#1978

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
FOR
BATTEY GENERAL HOSPITAL
ROME, FLOYD COUNTY GEORGIA

11/9/92

PREPARED FOR
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IV

PREPARED BY
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GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION

SEPTEMBER 30, 1992

Preliminary Assessment
Battey General Hospital
Rome, Floyd County, Georgia

1. Introduction

Under authority of The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation , and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD), Hazardous Waste Management Branch, Region 4 conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) at the Battey General Hospital (now the Northwest Regional Hospital) site in Floyd County, Georgia. The purpose of this investigation was to collect information concerning conditions at the Battey General Hospital sufficient to assess the threat posed to human health and the environment and to determine the need for additional CERCLA/SARA or other appropriate action. The scope of the investigation included a review of available file information, telephone communication with key individuals and a target survey.

2. Site Description, Operational History, and Waste Characteristics

2.1 Location

ZY-Battey General Hospital (now operating as Northwest Georgia Regional Hospital) was located northwest of the city of Rome, Floyd County, Georgia. The geographic coordinates are 34°16'44" North latitude and 85°12'30" West longitude (Ref. 1). The site location is shown in Figure 1 (Ref. 1).

2.2 Site Description and Operational History

The acquisition of the facility was authorized due to military necessity under general order No. 23, dated May 15, 1943. The site comprised approximately 160 acres of land consisting of five tracts acquired in fee by declaration of taking for a specified amount of money ($13,499). (Ref. 12). Battey General Hospital was a 1500 bed military hospital under the command of the Army Service Forces, Fourth Service Command. The facility included administrative and operational buildings, recreational facilities, military housing, and had the capacity to accommodate 2,000 patients (Ref. 12).

In January 1946, Battey General Hospital was declared surplus by the War Department. Accountability for the site was assumed by the Federal Works Agency in March 1946. In January 1947, the entire facility with the exception of the chapel was conveyed to the State of Georgia by quitclaim deed. (Ref. 12) The facility now operating as Northwest Georgia Regional Medical Center, employing 800 full and part time workers (Ref. 6). Land use surrounding the site consists of residential, commercial, industrial and mining (Ref. 6).

FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP
BATTEY GENERAL HOSPITAL
ROME, GA, FLOYD COUNTY

2.3 Waste Characteristics

According to the U.S. Army Inventory Project Report (Ref. 12) of April 16, 1991, for site no. I04GA41800, a large number (one boxcar) of full paint cans was buried during the operation of the military hospital between 1943 and 1946. The exact burial location is unknown and is thought to have taken place around the vicinity of Building 901 (steam plant) and the handball court (Ref. 8). There is no recorded documentation to verify burial of the boxcar and the paint on site (Ref. 5, 6 and 8). This information was presented by a hospital employee who stated that he had buried the paint cans during the period of Department of Defense ownership (1943-1946) (Ref. 12). Fred F. Moser (Ref. 5) conducted a site assessment of the facility on September 13, 1990. During the site assessment, Fred Moser met with Institutional and Maintenance Engineers who were unable to provide factual information about the disposition of the paint. A telephone conversation with Fred Moser on 9/27/92 and 9/28/92 confirmed that he found no records to substantiate the burial of paint on site. A Preliminary Assessment of the Battey General Hospital was conducted by the Department of the Army, the following information is presented:

a. It was determined that the site was formerly used as a 1,500 bed military hospital by the Army (Ref. 12).

b. It was determined that there is hazardous waste at the site eligible for cleanup under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) for Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) (Ref. 12). The determination that hazardous wastes exists on site was not supported by analytical data and was made based on a site visit and interviews with certain individuals (Ref. 5). There is no evidence of releases or suspected release of hazardous substances on site that could be associated with the burial of paint during the period of 1943-1946.

c. It was recommended that the proposed clean up of the site under the DERP-FUDS program be approved.

3. Ground Water Pathway

3.1 Hydrogeologic Setting

The Battey General Hospital (now Northwest Georgia Regional Hospital) is located in the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province of the Appalachian Valley Division in northwest Georgia (Ref. 2 and 13). The area has a mild climate with an annual rainfall of 52 - 56 inches per year (Ref. 3). The elevation of the site is 650 feet (Ref. 1). The site located in northwest Georgia is underlain by folded and faulted sedimentary formations of the Valley and Ridge Province (Ref. 2). Steep slopes on highlands divert runoff to recharge areas in lowlands (Ref. 2). Many lowlands in Valley and Ridge

Province are underlain by limestones and dolostones. The most significant recharge areas are those outcrop areas of carbonate rock units where low slope conditions prevail. Some of these recharge areas are characterized by Karst topography (caves and sinkholes) (Ref. 2). Extensive Karst aquifer systems have developed in places in the carbonate rocks. Ground water flow in these aquifers is at least partly controlled by solutions channels. Thick soils and cherty residuum overlie the carbonates and allow slow infiltration of water. The aquifers often discharge at springs in the area, several of which are used for public water supplies. Wells drilled into the aquifers can yield large amounts of water.

3.2 Ground Water Targets

There are no groundwater targets. The city of Rome receives its water supply from surface water intakes. There are no well within 4 miles of the site. The closest well is approximately 5 miles from the site (Ref. 9 and 10).

3.3 Ground Water Conclusions

There is no indication of a release of contaminants to groundwater.

4. Surface Water Pathway

4.1 Hydrogeologic Setting and Surface Water Targets

The city of Rome obtains its water from two surface water intakes, one intake is located on the Oostanuala River (Primary intake) which has a flow rate of 3,530 cubic feet per second (Ref. 3 and 14). the other intakes located on the Etowah River, (Backup intake) which joins the Oostanuala River to form the Coosa River. The Etowah River has a flow rate of 258 cubic feet per second (Ref. 3, 14). The city of Rome serves a population of approximately 30,000 (Refs. 9, 10 and 15). Areas surrounding the city of Rome obtain their water from the Floyd County Water department. Floyd County purchases most its water from Rome, but also obtains water from a spring near Cave Springs 15 miles southwest of Rome. The County serves approximately 12,000 connections (Ref. 8 and 13).

There is no commercial fishing or wetlands located along the 15 mile surface pathway (Ref. 7). Recreational fishing takes place in the Etowah, Oostanaula and Coosa Rivers. The predominate types of fish caught are sunfish, catfish, large mouth bass and striped bass (Ref. 7 and 14).

4.2 Surface Water Conclusions

There is no indication of a release of contaminants to surface water, therefore the surface water pathway is of no concern at this site. No sensitive environments were identified

as targets along the 15 miles downstream distance.

5. Soil Exposure and Air Pathways

5.1 Soil and Air Targets

There are approximately 800 full time and part time workers on site (Ref. 6). The distance from the site to the nearest residence is approximately 300 feet (Ref. 1 and 6). There are approximately 3,918 residents located within 1 mile of the site and 11,993 residents located 4 miles from the site. (Ref. 4). The nearest school is approximately 1 mile northeast of the site (Ref. 1). There are no Federally designated critical habitats in Floyd County (Ref. 7, 13 and 16).

5.2 Soil Exposure and Air Pathway Conclusions

The soil exposure and the air pathway exposure is of no concern. There is no documentation of contaminated surface soils or spills occurring at the site. There is no air emission sources on the site. There is no dust from contaminated surface soils that could pose a threat to surrounding environments or populations.

6. Summary and Conclusions

The primary questions that exist at the site are, was a boxcar filled with full paint cans buried at the site? If so, how much paint was buried and where was the burial site? How likely is the possibility that the paint can migrate into the soil and groundwater?

Battey General Hospital, Floyd County, Rome, Georgia was operated by the U. S. Army from 1943-1946. During that time it is alleged that paint was buried at the site. No proof exists that this actually occurred. It is also rumored that the paint was buried in the vicinity of the stream plant (BLDG 901) and the handball court. Again, there is no evidence to confirm this rumor. A U.S. Army Inventory Project Report (INPR) conducted in April 1991, determined that there is hazardous waste at the site eligible for cleanup under the DERP-FUDS program. The report is not supported by data that validates the Army's assertion that hazardous waste exists at the site.

The report of findings from the Inventory Project Report (INPR) is based solely on the site visit and interviews with hospital personnel. The groundwater, surface water, soil and air pathways are of no concern at the site, based on no documentation and no indication of a release. Based on the results of this investigation and the absence of any information that would prove or disprove burial of the paint and any release that might be present, it is recommended that no further remedial action be planned.

APPENDIX A

OMB Approval Number: 2050-0095
Approved for Use Through: 1/92

PA Scoresheets

Site Name: ZY-BATTEY GENERAL HOSP.
CERCLIS ID No.: GAD 984 309 096
Street Address: 1305 REDMOND CIRCLE
City/State/Zip: ROME, GA. 30165

Investigator: NORMAN R. WOODBURN
Agency/Organization: GA. EPD
Street Address: 205 BUTLER ST. SUITE 1154 FLOYD TOWER EAST
City/State/Zip: ATLANTA, GA 30334
Date: SEPT. 30, 1992

SOURCE EVALUATION

Source No.:	Source Name: BOXCAR FILLED WITH PAINT	Source Waste Quantity (WQ) Calculations:
	Source Description: A BOXCAR FILLED WITH PAINT CANS (FULL) WAS ALLEDGEDLY BURIED ON THIS SITE. THIS INCIDENT IS SAID TO HAVE OCCURRED BETWEEN 1943-1946. THERE IS NO DOCUMENTATION TO SUPPORT THIS ALLEGATION	TIER: VOLUME BOXCAR DIMENSIONS 40 X 10 X 8 = 3200 CUBIC FT. DUE TO CYLINDICAL SHAPE OF PAINT CANS - ESTIMATE THAT THE BOXCAR WAS ONLY 70% FULL WHEN BURIED 3200 X .7 = 2,240 CU. FT. OF PAINT 1 CU. FT. = OR 7.4805 GALLONS OF PAINT 2240 X 7.4805 = 16,756 GALLONS OF PAINT

Source No.:	Source Name:	Source Waste Quantity (WQ) Calculations:
	Source Description:	

Source No.:	Source Name:	Source Waste Quantity (WQ) Calculations:
	Source Description:	

Site WC: 18

Site name:
Date:

PA TABLE 1: WASTE CHARACTERISTICS (WC) SCORES

PA Table 1a: WC Scores for Single Source Sites and Formulas for Multiple Source Sites

TIER	SOURCE TYPE	SINGLE SOURCE SITES (assigned WC scores)			MULTIPLE SOURCE SITES
		WC = 18	*WC = 32*	*WC = 100*	Formula for Assigning Source WC Values
Hazardous Constituent	N/A	≤100 lb	>100 to 10,000 lb	>10,000 lb	*lb ÷ 1*
Waste Quantity	N/A	≤500,000 lb	>500,000 to 50 million lb	>50 million lb	*lb ÷ 5,000*
VOLUME	Landfill	≤6.75 million ft³ ≤250,000 yd³	>6.75 million to 675 million ft³ >250,000 to 25 million yd³	>675 million ft³ >25 million yd³	*ft³ ÷ 67,500* *yd³ ÷ 2,500*
	Surface impoundment	≤6,750 ft³ ≤250 yd³	>6,750 to 675,000 ft³ >250 to 25,000 yd³	>675,000 ft³ >25,000 yd³	*ft³ ÷ 67.5* *yd³ ÷ 2.5*
	Drums	≤1,000 drums	>1,000 to 100,000 drums	>100,000 drums	*drums ÷ 10*
	Tanks and non-drum containers	≤50,000 gallons	>50,000 to 5 million gallons	>5 million gallons	*gallons ÷ 500*
	Contaminated soil	≤6.75 million ft³ ≤250,000 yd³	>6.75 million to 675 million ft³ >250,000 to 25 million yd³	>675 million ft³ >25 million yd³	*ft³ ÷ 67,500* *yd³ ÷ 2,500*
	Pile	≤6,750 ft³ ≤250 yd³	>6,750 to 675,000 ft³ >250 to 25,000 yd³	>675,000 ft³ >25,000 yd³	*ft³ ÷ 67.5* *yd³ ÷ 2.5*
	Other	≤6,750 ft³ ≤250 yd³	>6,750 to 675,000 ft³ >250 to 25,000 yd³	>675,000 ft³ >25,000 yd³	*ft³ ÷ 67.5* *yd³ ÷ 2.5*
AREA	Landfill	≤340,000 ft² ≤7.8 acres	>340,000 to 34 million ft² >7.8 to 780 acres	>34 million ft² >780 acres	*ft² ÷ 3,400* *acres ÷ 0.078*
	Surface impoundment	≤1,300 ft² ≤0.029 acres	>1,300 to 130,000 ft² >0.029 to 2.9 acres	>130,000 ft² >2.9 acres	*ft² ÷ 13* *acres ÷ 0.00029*
	Contaminated soil	≤3.4 million ft² ≤78 acres	>3.4 million to 340 million ft² >78 to 7,800 acres	>340 million ft² >7,800 acres	*ft² ÷ 34,000* *acres ÷ 0.78*
	Pile*	≤1,300 ft² ≤0.029 acres	>1,300 to 130,000 ft² >0.029 to 2.9 acres	>130,000 ft² >2.9 acres	*ft² ÷ 13* *acres ÷ 0.00029*
	Land treatment	≤27,000 ft² ≤0.62 acres	>27,000 to 2.7 million ft² >0.62 to 62 acres	>2.7 million ft² >62 acres	*ft² ÷ 270* *acres ÷ 0.0062*

1 ton = 2,000 lb = 1 yd³ = 4 drums = 200 gallons

* Use area of land surface under pile, not surface area of pile.

PA Table 1b: WC Scores for Multiple Source Sites

WC Total	*WC Score*
>0 to 100	18
>100 to 10,000	32
>10,000	100

GROUND WATER PATHWAY
GROUND WATER USE DESCRIPTION

Describe Ground Water Use Within 4-miles of the Site:
(Describe stratigraphy, information on aquifers, municipal and/or private wells)

WATER SUPPLIED BY SURFACE WATER (REF. 10)

N/A

Calculations for Drinking Water Populations Served by Ground Water:

N/A

Site Name:
Date:

GROUND WATER PATHWAY CRITERIA LIST

SUSPECTED RELEASE

Yes	No	Unk	
☐	☐	☑	Are sources poorly contained?
☐	☑	☐	Is the source a type likely to contribute to ground water contamination (e.g., wet lagoon)?
☐	☐	☑	Is waste quantity particularly large?
☑	☐	☐	Is precipitation heavy?
☐	☐	☑	Is the infiltration rate high?
☑	☐		Is the site located in an area of karst terrain?
☐	☐	☑	Is the subsurface highly permeable or conductive?
☐	☑	☐	Is drinking water drawn from a shallow aquifer?
☐	☑	☐	Are suspected contaminants highly mobile in ground water?
☐	☐	☑	Does analytical or circumstantial evidence suggest ground water contamination?
☐	☐		Other criteria?_____
☐	☑		SUSPECTED RELEASE?

PRIMARY TARGETS

Yes	No	Unk	
☐	☑	☐	Is any drinking water well nearby?
☐	☑	☐	Has any nearby drinking water well been closed?
☐	☑	☐	Has any nearby drinking water user reported foul-tasting or foul-smelling water?
☐	☐	☑	Does any nearby well have a large drawdown or high production rate?
☐	☑	☐	Is any drinking water well located between the site and other wells that are suspected to be exposed to a hazardous substance?
☐	☐	☑	Does analytical or circumstantial evidence suggest contamination at a drinking water well?
☐	☐	☑	Does any drinking water well warrant sampling?
☐	☐		Other criteria?_____
☐	☑		PRIMARY TARGET(S) IDENTIFIED?

Summarize the rationale for Suspected Release (attach an additional page if necessary):

NO SUSPECTED RELEASE

Summarize the rationale for Primary Targets (attach an additional page if necessary):

PRIMARY TARGETS NOT IDENTIFIED

Date:

GROUND WATER PATHWAY SCORESHEET

Pathway Characteristics		
Do you suspect a release (see Ground Water Pathway Criteria List, page 71?	Yes ___	No X
Is the site located in karst terrain?	Yes X	No ___
Depth to aquifer:		ft
Distance to the nearest drinking water well:	26,400	ft

	A Suspected Release	B No Suspected Release	Reference
LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE			
1. SUSPECTED RELEASE: If you suspect a release to ground water (see page 71, assign a score of 550. Use only column A for this pathway.			___
2. NO SUSPECTED RELEASE: If you do not suspect a release to ground water, and the site is in karst terrain or the depth to aquifer is 70 feet or less, assign a score of 500; otherwise, assign a score of 340. Use only column B for this pathway.		500	___
LR =		500	
TARGETS			
3. PRIMARY TARGET POPULATION: Determine the number of people served by drinking water wells that you suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance from the site (see Ground Water Pathway Criteria List, page 71. ___ people x 10 =			___
4. SECONDARY TARGET POPULATION: Determine the number of people served by drinking water wells that you do NOT suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance from the site, and assign the total population score from PA Table 2. Are any wells part of a blended system? Yes ___ No ___ If yes, attach a page to show apportionment calculations.		0	___
5. NEAREST WELL: If you have identified a primary target population for ground water, assign a score of 50; otherwise, assign the Nearest Well score from PA Table 2. If no drinking water wells exist within 4 miles, assign a score of zero.		0	___
6. WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA (WHPA): If any source lies within or above a WHPA, or if you have identified any primary target well within a WHPA, assign a score of 20; assign 5 if neither condition holds but a WHPA is present within 4 miles; otherwise assign zero.		0	___
7. RESOURCES		5	___
T =		5	
WASTE CHARACTERISTICS			
8. A. If you have identified any primary target for ground water, assign the waste characteristics score calculated on page 4, or a score of 32, whichever is GREATER; do not evaluate part B of this factor.			
B. If you have NOT identified any primary target for ground water, assign the waste characteristics score calculated on page 4.		18	
WC =		18	

GROUND WATER PATHWAY SCORE: $\frac{LR \times T \times WC}{82,500}$ = 1 (subject to a maximum of 100)

PA TABLE 2: VALUES FOR SECONDARY GROUND WATER TARGET POPULATIONS

PA Table 2a: Non-Karst Aquifers

Distance from Site	Population	Nearest Well (choose highest)	Population Served by Wells Within Distance Category: 1 to 10	11 to 30	31 to 100	101 to 300	301 to 1,000	1,001 to 3,000	3,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 30,000	30,001 to 100,000	Greater than 100,000	Population Value
0 to ¼ mile	_____	20	1	2	5	16	52	163	521	1,633	5,214	16,325	_____
> ¼ to ½ mile	_____	18	1	1	3	10	32	101	323	1,012	3,233	10,121	_____
> ½ to 1 mile	_____	9	1	1	2	5	17	52	167	522	1,668	5,224	_____
> 1 to 2 miles	_____	5	1	1	1	3	9	29	94	294	939	2,938	_____
> 2 to 3 miles	_____	3	1	1	1	2	7	21	68	212	678	2,122	_____
> 3 to 4 miles	_____	2	1	1	1	1	4	13	42	131	417	1,306	_____
Nearest Well =												Score =	

PA Table 2b: Karst Aquifers

Distance from Site	Population	Nearest Well (use 20 for karst)	Population Served by Wells Within Distance Category: 1 to 10	11 to 30	31 to 100	101 to 300	301 to 1,000	1,001 to 3,000	3,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 30,000	30,001 to 100,000	Greater than 100,000	Population Value
0 to ¼ mile	_____	20	1	2	5	16	52	163	521	1,633	5,214	16,325	_____
> ¼ to ½ mile	_____	20	1	1	3	10	32	101	323	1,012	3,233	10,121	_____
> ½ to 1 mile	_____	20	1	1	3	8	26	82	261	816	2,607	8,162	_____
> 1 to 2 miles	_____	20	1	1	3	8	26	82	261	816	2,607	8,162	_____
> 2 to 3 miles	_____	20	1	1	3	8	26	82	261	816	2,607	8,162	_____
> 3 to 4 miles	_____	20	1	1	3	8	26	82	261	816	2,607	8,162	_____
Nearest Well =												Score =	

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY CRITERIA LIST

SUSPECTED RELEASE

Yes	No	Unk	
☑	☐	☐	Is surface water nearby?
☐	☐	☑	Is waste quantity particularly large?
☐	☐	☑	Is the drainage area large?
☑	☐	☐	Is rainfall heavy?
☐	☐	☑	Is the infiltration rate low?
☐	☐	☑	Are sources poorly contained or prone to runoff or flooding?
☐	☐	☑	Is a runoff route well defined (e.g., ditch or channel leading to surface water)?
☐	☐	☑	Is vegetation stressed along the probable run-off route?
☐	☐	☐	Are sediments or water unnaturally discolored?
☐	☑	☐	Is wildlife unnaturally absent?
☐	☑	☐	Has deposition of waste into surface water been observed?
☐	☐	☐	Is ground water discharge to surface water likely?
☐	☐	☑	Does analytical or circumstantial evidence suggest surface water contamination?
☐	☐		Other criteria? _____
☐	☑		**SUSPECTED RELEASE?**

PRIMARY TARGETS

Yes	No	Unk	
☑	☐	☐	Is any target nearby? If yes:
			☑ Drinking water intake
			☐ Fishery
			☐ Sensitive environment
☐	☑	☐	Has any intake, fishery, or recreational area been closed?
☐	☐	☑	Does analytical or circumstantial evidence suggest surface water contamination at or downstream of a target?
☐	☐	☑	Does any target warrant sampling? If yes:
			☐ Drinking water intake
			☐ Fishery
			☐ Sensitive environment
☐	☐		Other criteria? _____
☑	☐		**PRIMARY INTAKE(S) IDENTIFIED?**
☐	☑		**PRIMARY FISHERY(IES) IDENTIFIED?**
☐	☑		**PRIMARY SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT(S) IDENTIFIED?**

Summarize the rationale for Suspected Release (attach an additional page if necessary):

Summarize the rationale for Primary Targets (attach an additional page if necessary):

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY
LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE AND DRINKING WATER THREAT SCORESHEET

Pathway Characteristics	
Do you suspect a release (see Surface Water Pathway Criteria List, page 11)?	Yes ___ No X
Distance to surface water:	13,200 ft
Flood frequency:	100 yrs
What is the downstream distance to the nearest drinking water intake?	2.5 miles
Nearest fishery? 8 miles	Nearest sensitive environment? 16 miles

LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE

1. **SUSPECTED RELEASE:** If you suspect a release to surface water (see page 11), assign a score of 550. Use only column A for this pathway.

2. **NO SUSPECTED RELEASE:** If you do not suspect a release to surface water, use the table below to assign a score based on distance to surface water and flood frequency. Use only column B for this pathway.

Distance to surface water ≤ 2,500 feet	500
Distance to surface water > 2,500 feet, and	
Site in annual or 10-year floodplain	500
Site in 100-year floodplain	400
Site in 500-year floodplain	300
Site outside 500-year floodplain	100

	A (Suspected Release)	B (No Suspected Release)	Reference
		400	
LR =		400	

DRINKING WATER THREAT TARGETS

3. Record the water body type, flow (if applicable), and number of people served by each drinking water intake within the target distance limit. If there is no drinking water intake within the target distance limit, factors 4, 5, and 6 each receive zero scores.

Intake Name	Water Body Type	Flow	People Served
		___ cfs	
		___ cfs	
		___ cfs	

4. **PRIMARY TARGET POPULATION:** If you suspect any drinking water intake listed above has been exposed to a hazardous substance from the site (see Surface Water Pathway Criteria List, page 11), list the intake name(s) and calculate the factor score based on the total population served.

___, ___

___ people x 10 =

5. **SECONDARY TARGET POPULATION:** Determine the number of people served by drinking water intakes that you do NOT suspect have been exposed to a hazardous substance from the site, and assign the total population score from PA Table 3.

Are any intakes part of a blended system? Yes ___ No ___
If yes, attach a page to show apportionment calculations.

		18

6. **NEAREST INTAKE:** If you have identified a primary target population for the drinking water threat (factor 4), assign a score of 50; otherwise, assign the Nearest Intake score from PA Table 3. If no drinking water intake exists within the target distance limit, assign a score of zero.

		1

7. **RESOURCES**

		5
T =		24

PA TABLE 3: VALUES FOR SECONDARY SURFACE WATER TARGET POPULATIONS

Surface Water Body Flow (see PA Table 4)	Population	Nearest intake (choose highest)	Population Served by Intakes Within Flow Category: 1 to 30	31 to 100	101 to 300	301 to 1,000	1,001 to 3,000	3,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 30,000	30,001 to 100,000	100,001 to 300,000	300,001 to 1,000,000	Greater than 1,000,000	Population Value
< 10 cfs	____	20	2	5	16	52	163	521	1,633	5,214	16,326	52,136	163,340	____
10 to 100 cfs	____	2	1	1	2	5	16	52	163	521	1,633	5,214	16,326	____
> 100 to 1,000 cfs	30,000	1	0	0	1	1	2	5	(16)	52	163	521	1,633	16
> 1,000 to 10,000 cfs	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(2)	5	16	52	163	2
> 10,000 cfs or Great Lakes	____	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	16	____
3-mile Mixing Zone	____	10	1	3	8	26	82	261	816	2,607	8,162	26,068	81,663	____
Nearest Intake =		1											Score =	18

PA TABLE 4: SURFACE WATER TYPE / FLOW CHARACTERISTICS WITH DILUTION WEIGHTS FOR SECONDARY SURFACE WATER SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS

Type of Surface Water Body: Water Body Type	OR	Flow	Dilution Weight
minimal stream		< 10 cfs	1
small to moderate stream		10 to 100 cfs	0.1
moderate to large stream		> 100 to 1,000 cfs	N/A
large stream to river		> 1,000 to 10,000 cfs	N/A
large river		> 10,000 cfs	N/A
3-mile mixing zone of quiet flowing streams or rivers		10 cfs or greater	N/A
coastal tidal water (harbors, sounds, bays, etc.), ocean, or Great Lakes		N/A	N/A

Site name:
Date:

Date:

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY (continued)
HUMAN FOOD CHAIN THREAT SCORESHEET

LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE		A Suspected Release	B No Suspected Release	Reference
Enter Surface Water Likelihood of Release score from page 12.	LR =		400	

HUMAN FOOD CHAIN THREAT TARGETS

8. Record the water body type and flow (if applicable) for each fishery within the target distance limit. If there is no fishery within the target distance limit, assign a Targets score of 0 at the bottom of the page.

Fishery Name	Water Body Type	Flow
		cfs
		cfs
		cfs
		cfs
		cfs

9. PRIMARY FISHERIES: If you suspect any fishery listed above has been exposed to a hazardous substance from the site (see Surface Water Criteria List, page 11), assign a score of 300 and do not evaluate Factor 10. List the primary fisheries:

_____, _____

_____, _____

10. SECONDARY FISHERIES

A. If you suspect a release to surface water and have identified a secondary fishery but no primary fishery, assign a score of 210.

B. If you do not suspect a release, assign a Secondary Fisheries score from the table below using the lowest flow at any fishery within the target distance limit.

Lowest Flow	Secondary Fisheries Score
< 10 cfs	210
10 to 100 cfs	30
>100 cfs, coastal tidal waters, oceans, or Great Lakes	12

			12	
T =			12	

Site name:
Date:

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY (continued)
ENVIRONMENTAL THREAT SCORESHEET

LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE		A Suspected Release	B No Suspected Release	Reference
Enter Surface Water Likelihood of Release score from page 12.	LR =		400	

ENVIRONMENTAL THREAT TARGETS

11. Record the water body type and flow (if applicable) for each surface water sensitive environment within the target distance limit (see PA Tables 4 and 5). If there is no sensitive environment within the target distance limit, assign a Targets score of 0 at the bottom of the page.

Environment Name	Water Body Type	Flow
		cfs
		cfs
		cfs
		cfs
		cfs

12. PRIMARY SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS: If you suspect any sensitive environment listed above has been exposed to a hazardous substance from the site (see Surface Water Criteria List, page 11), assign a score of 300 and do not evaluate factor 13. List the primary sensitive environments:

_____, _____,
_____, _____.

13. SECONDARY SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS: If sensitive environments are present, but none is a primary sensitive environment, evaluate Secondary Sensitive Environments based on flow.

A. For secondary sensitive environments on surface water bodies with flows of 100 cfs or less, assign scores as follows, and do not evaluate part B of this factor:

Flow	Dilution Weight (PA Table 4)		Environment Type and Value (PA Tables 5 and 6)		Total
cfs		x		=	
cfs		x		=	
cfs		x		=	
cfs		x		=	
cfs		x		=	
				Sum =	0

B. If all secondary sensitive environments are located on surface water bodies with flows > 100 cfs, assign a score of 10.

10

T = 10

PA TABLE 5: SURFACE WATER AND AIR PATHWAY SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS VALUES

Sensitive Environment	*Assigned Value*
Critical habitat for Federally designated endangered or threatened species Marine Sanctuary National Park Designated Federal Wilderness Area Ecologically important areas identified under the Coastal Zone Wilderness Act Sensitive Areas identified under the National Estuary Program or Near Coastal Water Program of the Clean Water Act Critical Areas identified under the Clean Lakes Program of the Clean Water Act (subareas in lakes or entire small lakes) National Monument (air pathway only) National Seashore Recreation Area National Lakeshore Recreation Area	100
Habitat known to be used by Federally designated or proposed endangered or threatened species National Preserve National or State Wildlife Refuge Unit of Coastal Barrier Resources System Federal land designated for the protection of natural ecosystems Administratively Proposed Federal Wilderness Area Spawning areas critical for the maintenance of fish/shellfish species within a river system, bay, or estuary Migratory pathways and feeding areas critical for the maintenance of anadromous fish species in a river system Terrestrial areas utilized for breeding by large or dense aggregations of vertebrate animals (air pathway) or semi-aquatic foragers (surface water pathway) National river reach designated as Recreational	75
Habitat known to be used by State designated endangered or threatened species Habitat known to be used by a species under review as to its Federal endangered or threatened status Coastal Barrier (partially developed) Federally designated Scenic or Wild River	50
State land designated for wildlife or game management State designated Scenic or Wild River State designated Natural Area Particular areas, relatively small in size, important to maintenance of unique biotic communities	25
State designated areas for protection/maintenance of aquatic life under the Clean Water Act	5
Wetlands	See PA Table 6 (Surface Water Pathway) or PA Table 9 (Air Pathway)

PA TABLE 6: SURFACE WATER PATHWAY WETLANDS FRONTAGE VALUES

Total Length of Wetlands	*Assigned Value*
Less than 0.1 mile	0
0.1 to 1 mile	25
Greater than 1 to 2 miles	50
Greater than 2 to 3 miles	75
Greater than 3 to 4 miles	100
Greater than 4 to 8 miles	150
Greater than 8 to 12 miles	250
Greater than 12 to 16 miles	350
Greater than 16 to 20 miles	450
Greater than 20 miles	500

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY (concluded)
WASTE CHARACTERISTICS, THREAT, AND PATHWAY SCORE SUMMARY

WASTE CHARACTERISTICS	A Suspected Release	B No Suspected Release
14. A. If you have identified any primary target for surface water (pages 12, 14, or 15), assign the waste characteristics score calculated on page 4; or a score of 32, whichever is GREATER; do not evaluate part B of this factor.		
B. If you have NOT identified any primary target for surface water, assign the waste characteristics score calculated on page 4.		18
WC =		18

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY THREAT SCORES

Threat	Likelihood of Release (LR) Score (from page 12)	Targets (T) Score (pages 12, 14, 15)	Pathway Waste Characteristics (WC) Score (determined above)	Threat Score LR x T x WC / 82,500
Drinking Water	400	24	18	2.00
Human Food Chain	400	12	18	1.00
Environmental	400	10	18	1.00

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY SCORE
(Drinking Water Threat + Human Food Chain Threat + Environmental Threat): 4.00

SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY CRITERIA LIST

SUSPECTED CONTAMINATION	RESIDENT POPULATION
Surficial contamination can generally be assumed.	Y (Yes) N (No) U (Unk) ☐ ☑ ☐ Is any residence, school, or daycare facility on or within 200 feet of an area of suspected contamination? ☐ ☑ ☐ Is any residence, school, or daycare facility located on adjacent land previously owned or leased by the site owner/operator? ☐ ☑ ☐ Is there a migration route that might spread hazardous substances near residences, schools, or daycare facilities? ☐ ☑ ☐ Have onsite or adjacent residents or students reported adverse health effects, exclusive of apparent drinking water or air contamination problems? ☐ ☑ ☐ Does any neighboring property warrant sampling? ☐ ☐ Other criteria? _____ ☐ ☑ RESIDENT POPULATION IDENTIFIED?

Summarize the rationale for Resident Population (attach an additional page if necessary):

GA EPD

Site name:
Date:

SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY SCORESHEET

Pathway Characteristics	
Do any people live on or within 200 ft of areas of suspected contamination?	Yes ___ No X
Do any people attend school or daycare on or within 200 ft of areas of suspected contamination?	Yes ___ No X
Is the facility active? Yes X No ___ If yes, estimate the number of workers: 800	

LIKELIHOOD OF EXPOSURE	Suspected Contamination	Reference
1. SUSPECTED CONTAMINATION: Surficial contamination can generally be assumed, and a score of 550 assigned. Assign zero only if the absence of surficial contamination can be confidently demonstrated. LE =	550	

RESIDENT POPULATION THREAT TARGETS		
2. RESIDENT POPULATION: Determine the number of people occupying residences or attending school or daycare on or within 200 feet of areas of suspected contamination (see Soil Exposure Pathway Criteria List, page 18). ___ people x 10 =	0	
3. RESIDENT INDIVIDUAL: If you have identified a resident population (factor 2), assign a score of 50; otherwise, assign a score of 0.	0	
4. WORKERS: Use the following table to assign a score based on the total number of workers at the facility and nearby facilities with suspected contamination:	10	
5. TERRESTRIAL SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS: Use PA Table 7 to assign a value for each terrestrial sensitive environment on an area of suspected contamination: Sum =	0	
6. RESOURCES	5	
T =	15	

Number of Workers	Score
0	0
1 to 100	5
101 to 1,000	10
>1,000	15

Terrestrial Sensitive Environment Type	Value

WASTE CHARACTERISTICS	
7. Assign the waste characteristics score calculated on page 4. WC =	18

RESIDENT POPULATION THREAT SCORE: $\frac{LE \times T \times WC}{82,500.}$ = 2

NEARBY POPULATION THREAT SCORE: 1

SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY SCORE:
Resident Population Threat + Nearby Population Threat 3

PA TABLE 7: SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY
TERRESTRIAL SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT VALUES

Terrestrial Sensitive Environment	*Assigned Value*
Terrestrial critical habitat for Federally designated endangered or threatened species National Park Designated Federal Wilderness Area National Monument	100
Terrestrial habitat known to be used by Federally designated or proposed threatened or endangered species National Preserve (terrestrial) National or State terrestrial Wildlife Refuge Federal land designated for protection of natural ecosystems Administratively proposed Federal Wilderness Area Terrestrial areas utilized by large or dense aggregations of animals (vertebrate species) for breeding	75
Terrestrial habitat used by State designated endangered or threatened species Terrestrial habitat used by species under review for Federal designated endangered or threatened status	50
State lands designated for wildlife or game management State designated Natural Areas Particular areas, relatively small in size, important to maintenance of unique biotic communities	25

Site name:
Date:

AIR PATHWAY CRITERIA LIST

SUSPECTED RELEASE				PRIMARY TARGETS
Yes	No	Unk		
☐	☑	☐	Are odors currently reported?	If you suspect a release to air, evaluate all populations and sensitive environments within 1/4 mile (including those onsite) as primary targets.
☐	☑	☐	Has release of a hazardous substance to the air been directly observed?	
☐	☑	☐	Are there reports of adverse health effects (e.g., headaches, nausea, dizziness) potentially resulting from migration of hazardous substances through the air?	
☐	☐	☑	Does analytical or circumstantial evidence suggest a release to the air?	
☐	☐		Other criteria? _____	
☐	☑		SUSPECTED RELEASE?	

Summarize the rationale for Suspected Release (attach an additional page if necessary):

GA EPD

Site name:
Date:

AIR PATHWAY SCORESHEET

Pathway Characteristics	
Do you suspect a release (see Air Pathway Criteria List, page 21)?	Yes ___ No X
Distance to the nearest individual:	300 ft

	A Suspected Release	B No Suspected Release	Reference
LIKELIHOOD OF RELEASE			
1. SUSPECTED RELEASE: If you suspect a release to air (see page 21), assign a score of 550. Use only column A for this pathway.			
2. NO SUSPECTED RELEASE: If you do not suspect a release to air, assign a score of 500. Use only column B for this pathway.		500	
LR =		500	
TARGETS			
3. PRIMARY TARGET POPULATION: Determine the number of people subject to exposure from a suspected release of hazardous substances to the air. ___ people x 10 =			
4. SECONDARY TARGET POPULATION: Determine the number of people not suspected to be exposed to a release to air, and assign the total population score using PA Table 8.		88	
5. NEAREST INDIVIDUAL: If you have identified any Primary Target Population for the air pathway, assign a score of 50; otherwise, assign the Nearest Individual score from PA Table 8.		20	
6. PRIMARY SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS: Sum the sensitive environment values (PA Table 6) and wetland acreage values (PA Table 9) for environments subject to exposure from a suspected release to the air.			
Sensitive Environment Type / Value			
Sum =			
7. SECONDARY SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS: Use PA Table 10 to determine the score for secondary sensitive environments.		0	
8. RESOURCES		0	
T =		108	
WASTE CHARACTERISTICS			
9. A. If you have identified any Primary Target for the air pathway, assign the waste characteristics score calculated on page 4, or a score of 32, whichever is GREATER; do not evaluate part B of this factor.			
B. If you have NOT identified any Primary Target for the air pathway, assign the waste characteristics score calculated on page 4.		18	
WC =		18	

AIR PATHWAY SCORE: $\frac{LR \times T \times WC}{82,500}$ = 12

PA TABLE 8: VALUES FOR SECONDARY AIR TARGET POPULATIONS

Distance from Site	Population	Nearest Individual (choose highest)	Population Within Distance Category: 1 to 10	11 to 30	31 to 100	101 to 300	301 to 1,000	1,001 to 3,000	3,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 30,000	30,001 to 100,000	100,001 to 300,000	300,001 to 1,000,000	Greater than 1,000,000	Population Value
Onsite	800	(50)	1	2	5	16	(52)	163	521	1,633	5,214	16,335	52,136	163,363	52
>0 to ¼ mile	876	20	1	1	1	4	(13)	41	130	408	1,303	4,081	13,034	40,811	13
>¼ to ½ mile	219	2	0	0	1	(1)	3	8	28	88	282	882	2,815	8,815	1
>½ to 1 mile	3918	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	(8)	28	83	261	834	2,612	8
>1 to 2 miles	10,491	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	(8)	27	83	266	833	8
>2 to 3 miles	11,690	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(4)	12	38	120	376	4
>3 to 4 miles	11,993	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(2)	7	23	73	229	2
Nearest Individual =														Score =	88

PA TABLE 9: AIR PATHWAY VALUES FOR WETLAND AREA

Wetland Area	Assigned Value
Less than 1 acre	0
1 to 50 acres	25
Greater than 50 to 100 acres	75
Greater than 100 to 150 acres	125
Greater than 150 to 200 acres	175
Greater than 200 to 300 acres	250
Greater than 300 to 400 acres	350
Greater than 400 to 500 acres	450
Greater than 500 acres	500

PA TABLE 10: DISTANCE WEIGHTS AND CALCULATIONS FOR AIR PATHWAY SECONDARY SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS

Distance	Distance Weight	Sensitive Environment Type and Value from PA Table 6 or 9	Product
Onsite	0.10	x	
		x	
0-1/4 mi	0.025	x	
		x	
		x	
1/4-1/2mi	0.0064	x	
		x	
		x	
		x	
		Total Environments Score =	

GA EPD

Site name:
Date:

SITE SCORE CALCULATION

	S	S^2
GROUND WATER PATHWAY SCORE (S_{gw}):	1	1
SURFACE WATER PATHWAY SCORE (S_{sw}):	4	16
SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY SCORE (S_s):	3	9
AIR PATHWAY SCORE (S_a):	12	144
SITE SCORE: $\sqrt{\frac{S_{gw}^2+S_{sw}^2+S_s^2+S_a^2}{4}}$		7

SUMMARY

	YES	NO
1. Is there a high possibility of a threat to any nearby drinking water well(s) by migration of a hazardous substance in ground water?	☐	☑
A. If yes, identify the well(s).		
B. If yes, how many people are served by the threatened well(s)?		
2. Is there a high possibility of a threat to any of the following by hazardous substance migration in surface water?		
A. Drinking water intake	☐	☑
B. Fishery	☐	☑
C. Sensitive environment (wetland, critical habitat, others)	☐	☑
D. If yes, identify the target(s).		
3. Is there a high possibility of an area of surficial contamination within 200 feet of any residence, school, or daycare facility?	☐	☑
If yes, identify the property(ies) and estimate the associated population(s).		
4. Are there public health concerns at this site that are not addressed by PA scoring considerations? If yes, explain:	☐	☑

OMB Approval Number: 2050-0095
Approved for Use Through: 1/92

EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Preliminary Assessment Form

Identification

State: GA | CERCLIS Number: GAD984309096

CERCLIS Discovery Date: 3-17-92

1. General Site Information

Name: 24-BATTEY GENERAL HOSPITAL

Street Address: 1305 REDMOND CIRCLE

City: ROME

State: GA | Zip Code: 30165 | County: FLOYD | Co. Code: | Cong. Dist:

Latitude: NORTH 34° 16' 44." Longitude: WEST 85° 12' 11"

Approximate Area of Site: 160 Acres _____ Square Ft

Status of Site: [X] Active [ ] Inactive [ ] Not Specified [ ] NA (GW plume, etc.)

2. Owner/Operator Information

Owner: STATE OF GEORGIA

Street Address: N/A

City:

State: | Zip Code: | Telephone: ( )

Operator: STATE OF GA.

Street Address: N/A

City:

State: | Zip Code: | Telephone: (706) 295-6011

Type of Ownership:
[ ] Private
[ ] Federal Agency Name _____
[X] State
[ ] Indian
[ ] County
[ ] Municipal
[ ] Not Specified
[ ] Other _____

How Initially Identified:
[ ] Citizen Complaint
[ ] PA Petition
[ ] State/Local Program
[ ] RCRA/CERCLA Notification
[X] Federal Program
[ ] Incidental
[ ] Not Specified
[X] Other DERP-FUDS-CANDIDATE

3. Site Evaluator Information

Name of Evaluator: NORMAN R. WOODBURN | Agency/Organization: DNR E.P.D - HAZ/WASTE/MGMT | Date Prepared: 9-23-92

Street Address: FLOYD TOWER EAST SUITE 1154 - 205 BUTLER ST | City: ATLANTA | State: GA

Name of EPA or State Agency Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL PROT. DIV. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT BRANCH | Street Address: FLOYD TOWER EAST SUITE 1154

City: ATLANTA - GA 30346 | State: GA | Telephone: 404 656-7802

4. Site Disposition (for EPA use only)

Emergency Response/Removal Assessment Recommendation:
[ ] Yes
[ ] No
Date: _____

CERCLIS Recommendation:
[ ] Higher Priority SI
[ ] Lower Priority SI
[ ] NFRAP
[ ] RCRA
[ ] Other _____
Date: _____

Signature:

Name (typed):

Position:

EPA **Potential Hazardous Waste Site**
Preliminary Assessment Form - Page 2 of 4

CERCLIS Number: GAD984309096

5. General Site Characteristics

Predominant Land Uses Within 1 Mile of Site (check all that apply):
- [X] Industrial
- [X] Commercial
- [X] Residential
- [ ] Forest/Fields
- [ ] Agriculture
- [X] Mining
- [ ] DOD
- [ ] DOE
- [ ] DOI
- [ ] Other Federal Facility
- [ ] Other

Site Setting:
- [X] Urban
- [ ] Suburban
- [ ] Rural

Years of Operation:
Beginning Year 1943
Ending Year PRESENT
- [ ] Unknown

Type of Site Operations (check all that apply):
- [ ] Manufacturing (must check subcategory)
  - [ ] Lumber and Wood Products
  - [ ] Inorganic Chemicals
  - [ ] Plastic and/or Rubber Products
  - [ ] Paints, Varnishes
  - [ ] Industrial Organic Chemicals
  - [ ] Agricultural Chemicals (e.g., pesticides, fertilizers)
  - [ ] Miscellaneous Chemical Products (e.g., adhesives, explosives, ink)
  - [ ] Primary Metals
  - [ ] Metal Coating, Plating, Engraving
  - [ ] Metal Forging, Stamping
  - [ ] Fabricated Structural Metal Products
  - [ ] Electronic Equipment
  - [ ] Other Manufacturing
- [ ] Mining
  - [ ] Metals
  - [ ] Coal
  - [ ] Oil and Gas
  - [ ] Non-metallic Minerals
- [ ] Retail
- [ ] Recycling
- [ ] Junk/Salvage Yard
- [ ] Municipal Landfill
- [ ] Other Landfill
- [ ] DOD
- [ ] DOE
- [ ] DOI
- [ ] Other Federal Facility
- [ ] RCRA
  - [ ] Treatment, Storage, or Disposal
  - [ ] Large Quantity Generator
  - [ ] Small Quantity Generator
  - [ ] Subtitle D
    - [ ] Municipal
    - [ ] Industrial
  - [ ] "Converter"
  - [ ] "Protective Filer"
  - [ ] "Non- or Late Filer"
- [ ] Not Specified
- [X] Other STATE OWNED + OPERATED HOSPITAL

Waste Generated:
- [X] Onsite ???
- [ ] Offsite
- [ ] Onsite and Offsite

Waste Deposition Authorized By:
- [ ] Present Owner
- [ ] Former Owner
- [ ] Present & Former Owner
- [ ] Unauthorized
- [X] Unknown

Waste Accessible to the Public:
- [ ] Yes
- [X] No

Distance to Nearest Dwelling, School, or Workplace:
300 Feet

6. Waste Characteristics Information

Source Type: (check all that apply)	Source Waste Quantity: (include units)	Tier*:
[X] Landfill	2,240 CU.FT.	V
[ ] Surface Impoundment		
[ ] Drums		
[ ] Tanks and Non-Drum Containers		
[ ] Chemical Waste Pile		
[ ] Scrap Metal or Junk Pile		
[ ] Tailings Pile		
[ ] Trash Pile (open dump)		
[ ] Land Treatment		
[ ] Contaminated Ground Water Plume (unidentified source)		
[ ] Contaminated Surface Water/Sediment (unidentified source)		
[ ] Contaminated Soil		
[ ] Other		
[ ] No Sources		

* C = Constituent, W = Wastestream, V = Volume, A = Area

General Types of Waste (check all that apply)
- [ ] Metals
- [ ] Organics
- [ ] Inorganics
- [ ] Solvents
- [X] Paints/Pigments
- [ ] Laboratory/Hospital Wastes
- [ ] Radioactive Wastes
- [ ] Construction/Demolition Wastes
- [ ] Pesticides/Herbicides
- [ ] Acids/Bases
- [ ] Oily Waste
- [ ] Municipal Waste
- [ ] Mining Waste
- [ ] Explosives
- [X] Other WASTES MAY NOT BE ON SITE

Physical State of Waste as Deposited (check all that apply):
- [ ] Solid
- [ ] Sludge
- [ ] Powder
- [X] Liquid
- [ ] Gas

CERCLIS Number: GAD984309

7. Ground Water Pathway

Is Ground Water Used for Drinking Water Within 4 Miles:
☐ Yes
☒ No

Type of Drinking Water Wells Within 4 Miles (check all that apply):
☐ Municipal
☐ Private
☒ None

Is There a Suspected Release to Ground Water:
☐ Yes
☒ No

Have Primary Target Drinking Water Wells Been Identified:
☐ Yes
☒ No

If Yes, Enter Primary Target Population:
_____ People

Depth to Shallowest Aquifer:
_____ Feet

Karst Terrain/Aquifer Present:
☒ Yes
☐ No

Nearest Designated Wellhead Protection Area:
☐ Underlies Site
☐ >0 - 4 Miles
☒ None Within 4 Miles

List Secondary Target Population Served by Ground Water Withdrawn From:

0 - ¼ Mile	0
> ¼ - ½ Mile	0
> ½ - 1 Mile	0
> 1 - 2 Miles	0
> 2 - 3 Miles	0
> 3 - 4 Miles	0
Total Within 4 Miles	0

8. Surface Water Pathway

Type of Surface Water Draining Site and 15 Miles Downstream (check all that apply):
☐ Stream ☒ River ☐ Pond ☐ Lake
☐ Bay ☐ Ocean ☐ Other _____

Shortest Overland Distance From Any Source to Surface Water:
_____ Feet
.47 Miles

Is There a Suspected Release to Surface Water:
☐ Yes
☒ No

Site is Located in:
☐ Annual - 10 yr Floodplain
☐ > 10 yr - 100 yr Floodplain
☐ > 100 yr - 500 yr Floodplain
☐ > 500 yr Floodplain

Drinking Water Intakes Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:
☒ Yes
☐ No

Have Primary Target Drinking Water Intakes Been Identified:
☐ Yes
☒ No

If Yes, Enter Population Served by Primary Target Intakes:
_____ People

List All Secondary Target Drinking Water Intakes:

Name	Water Body	Flow (cfs)	Population Served
OOSTANAULA	OOSTANAULA RIVER	3,530	30,000

Total within 15 Miles 30,000

Fisheries Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:
☒ Yes
☐ No

Have Primary Target Fisheries Been Identified:
☐ Yes
☒ No

List All Secondary Target Fisheries:

Water Body/Fishery Name	Flow (cfs)
ETOWAH RIVER	258
OOSTANAULA RIVER	3,530

EPA **Potential Hazardous Waste Site**
Preliminary Assessment Form - Page 4 of 4

CERCLIS Number: GAD984309096

8. Surface Water Pathway (continued)

Wetlands Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:
☐ Yes
☒ No

Other Sensitive Environments Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:
☐ Yes
☒ No

Have Primary Target Wetlands Been Identified:
☐ Yes
☒ No

Have Primary Target Sensitive Environments Been Identified:
☐ Yes
☒ No

List Secondary Target Wetlands:

Water Body	Flow (cfs)	Frontage Miles
ETOWAH	258	

List Secondary Target Sensitive Environments:

Water Body	Flow (cfs)	Sensitive Environment Type

9. Soil Exposure Pathway

Are People Occupying Residences or Attending School or Daycare on or Within 200 Feet of Areas of Known or Suspected Contamination:
☐ Yes
☒ No

If Yes, Enter Total Resident Population:
_____ People

Number of Workers Onsite:
☐ None
☐ 1 - 100
☒ 101 - 1,000
☐ >1,000

Have Terrestrial Sensitive Environments Been Identified on or Within 200 Feet of Areas of Known or Suspected Contamination:
☐ Yes
☒ No

If Yes, List Each Terrestrial Sensitive Environment:
_____
_____

10. Air Pathway

Is There a Suspected Release to Air:
☐ Yes
☒ No

Enter Total Population on or Within:

Onsite	800
0 - ¼ Mile	876
> ¼ - ½ Mile	219
> ½ - 1 Mile	3918
> 1 - 2 Miles	10,491
> 2 - 3 Miles	11,690
> 3 - 4 Miles	11,993
Total Within 4 Miles	39,987

Wetlands Located Within 4 Miles of the Site:
☐ Yes
☒ No

Other Sensitive Environments Located Within 4 Miles of the Site:
☐ Yes
☒ No

List All Sensitive Environments Within ½ Mile of the Site:

Distance	Sensitive Environment Type/Wetlands Area (acres)
Onsite	NONE
0 - ¼ Mile	
> ¼ - ½ Mile	

APPENDIX B: REFERENCES

1. U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute series topographical maps of Georgia: Rome North 1967, photorevised 1985, Scale 1:24,000
   Rome South 1968, photorevised 1985, Scale 1:24,000
   Livingston, GA 1967, Scale 1:24,000
   Rock Mountain 1967, photorevised, Scale 1:24,000

2. Most significant ground water recharge areas of Georgia - By Kenneth R. Davis, John C. Donahue, Robert H. Hutchenson, Deborah L. Waldrop 1989.

3. Storage Requirement for Georgia Streams - By U.S. Geological Survey - Water Resources Division, 1983, Page 56.

4. Population by Radius Data Supplied By Alan Sanderko - Environmental Analysis, Georgia Geological Survey, GA Technical Institute Research.

5. Fred Moser, Chemical Engineer - Savannah District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hazardous and Toxic Waste Section - Telephone conversation with Norman R. Woodburn, Environmental Specialist, GA EPD, September 28 & 29, 1992, Subject: Site Survey Conducted by Fred Moser.

6. Lowell R. Wilkins, Acting Superintendent, Northwest Georgia Regional Hospital - Conversation with Norman R. Woodburn, GA EPD on September 28 & 29, 1992 - Subject: Hazardous Waste Burial - General information about the site.

7. Kim Primmer, Regional Fishery Supervisor, DNR, Game and Fish Division, Fishery Section, Northwest GA Region, Conversation with Norman R. Woodburn, GA EPD on September 27 & 29, 1992 - Subject: Sensitive environments - Floyd County Endangered Species.

8. Billy Nicholson, Institutional Engineer, Northwest Georgia Regional Hospital - Conversation with Norman R. Woodburn on September 26 and 28, 1992 - Subject: Alleged Burial for Hazardous Waste and General Questions About the Site.

9. Dan Stanley, Engineer, Floyd County Water Department - Conversation with Norman R. Woodburn on September 26 & 29 1992 - Subject: Floyd County Water Supply and Rome Water Supply Wells.

10. Lee Ross, Assistant Director of Water and Sewage, City of Rome, GA - Conversation with Norman R. Woodburn on September 24 & 26, 1992.

11. Joseph Gennette, Senior Engineer, Environmental Operations, Norfolk Southern

Corporation - Conversation with Norman R. Woodburn on September 22, 1992 - Subject: Boxcar Dimensions.

12. U.S. Army Inventory Project Report of April 16, 1991 for site #I04GA041800.

13. NUS Corporation Preliminary Assessment, C&H Transportation, Rome, Floyd County, Georgia, October 23, 1990.

14. NUS Corporation Preliminary Assessment, Celanese Village Landfill, Rome, Floyd County, Georgia, September 7, 1990.

15. Bureau of the Census, Suite 3700, 101 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2700.

16. University of Georgia, Institute of Ecology - Conversation with Norman R. Woodburn on September 23, 1992 - Subject: Endangered Species, Floyd County,

17. Flood Insurance Rate Map - Floyd County, Georgia Community - Panel Number 130079-0165A, Effective Date May 19, 1987.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ROOM 313, 77 FORSYTH ST., S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30335-6801

GA
ZY-Battey General Hospital
GAD984309096

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

18 JUL 1991

CESAD-PD-R (200)

MEMORANDUM FOR

COMMANDER, USACE, ATTN: CEMP-ZA, WASH DC 20314-1000
COMMANDER, MISSOURI RIVER DIVISION, P.O. BOX 103 DOWNTOWN STATION, OMAHA, NE 68101-0103
COMMANDER, HUNTSVILLE DIVISION, P.O. BOX 1600, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35807-4301

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS), Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Site No. I04GA041800, Battey General Hospital, Rome, GA

1. I am forwarding the INPR for the Battey General Hospital for appropriate action. The site and the proposed containerized/hazardous and toxic waste (CON/HTW) project are eligible for DERP-FUDS.

2. I recommend that CEMP-R approve the proposed CON/HTW project and assign it through this headquarters to CESAS for remedial design and remedial action.

3. Questions concerning the INPR should be directed to Gary Mauldin, CESAD-PD-R, at COMM 404-331-6043 or FTS 841-6043. The Division focal point for actions beyond the preliminary assessment phase is Richard Connell, CESAD-PM-H, at COMM 404-331-7045 or FTS 841-7045.

FOR [illegible] LTC EN

Encl

JOHN F. SOBKE
Major General, USA
Commanding

CF (w/encl):
CESAS-PD-E
CEMP-R

Copy to Greg

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAVANNAH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 889
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31402-0889

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

CESAS-PD-E 16 April 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commander, South Atlantic Division: CESAD-PD-R (Mauldin)

SUBJECT: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Site No.I04GA041800, Battey General Hospital, Rome, Georgia.

1. This INPR reports on the DERP-FUDS Preliminary Assessment of the Battey General Hospital Site. A site visit was conducted on 13 September 1990. The Site Survey Summary Sheet and Site Map are enclosed.

2. We determined that the site was formerly used as a 1500-bed military hospital by the Army. Our Findings and Determination of Eligibility is enclosed.

3. We determined there is hazardous waste at the site eligible for cleanup under DERP-FUDS. The category of hazardous waste at the site is CON/HTW. A second project in the BD/DR category was assessed, but is not recommended under current policy limitations.

4. I recommend that you:

a. Approve and sign the Findings and Determination of Eligibility;

b. Forward a copy of this INPR to MRD for their records;

c. Forward a copy of this INPR to HND for the PA file; and

d. Forward a copy of this INPR to CEMP, requesting approval and funds during the second quarter FY 92 for the proposed project, so we can award a contract in FY 92. A cost estimate, which includes sampling, is attached to the enclosed Project Summary Sheet.

3 Encls

ELIAS S. SMITH
Major, Corps of Engineers
Commanding

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. I04GA041800
BATTEY GENERAL HOSPITAL
ROME, GEORGIA

SITE NAME: Battey General Hospital.

LOCATION: Battey General Hospital was located in the city of Rome, Floyd County, Georgia. See location map.

SITE HISTORY: Acquisition was authorized due to military necessity under General Order No. 23, dated 15 May 1943. The site comprised approximately 160 acres of land consisting of five tracts acquired in fee by Declaration of Taking for a consideration of $13,499. All tracts acquired were subject to existing easements for roads, highways, public utilities, and pipelines.

Battey General Hospital, named in honor of Major Robert Battey, Surgeon, Confederate Army, was a 1500-bed military hospital. The hospital was under the command of the Army Service Forces, Fourth Service Command. The facility included administrative and operational buildings, recreational facilities, military housing, and had the medical capacity to accommodate approximately 2000 patients. The cost of the government improvements was $3,713,420.

In January 1946, Battey General Hospital was declared surplus by the War Department. Accountability for the site was assumed by the Federal Works Agency in March 1946. In January 1947, the entire facility with the exception of the chapel was conveyed to the state of Georgia by quitclaim deed. The quitclaim deed stipulated that the facility must be utilized for health purposes and a State tuberculosis sanitarium for a period of five years. The facility is now operating as Northwest Georgia Regional Hospital and presently has a tuberculosis center.

SITE VISIT: A site assessment was conducted on 13 September 1990 by Fred F. Moser, CESAS-EN-GG. He met with the Institutional and Maintenance Engineers for The Northwest Georgia Regional Hospital. Mr. Billy J. Nicholson, Jr., Institutional Engineer, gave Mr. Moser a detailed tour of the site.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: The assessment focused on the following hazards: CON/HTW; BD/DR; HTW; and OEW.

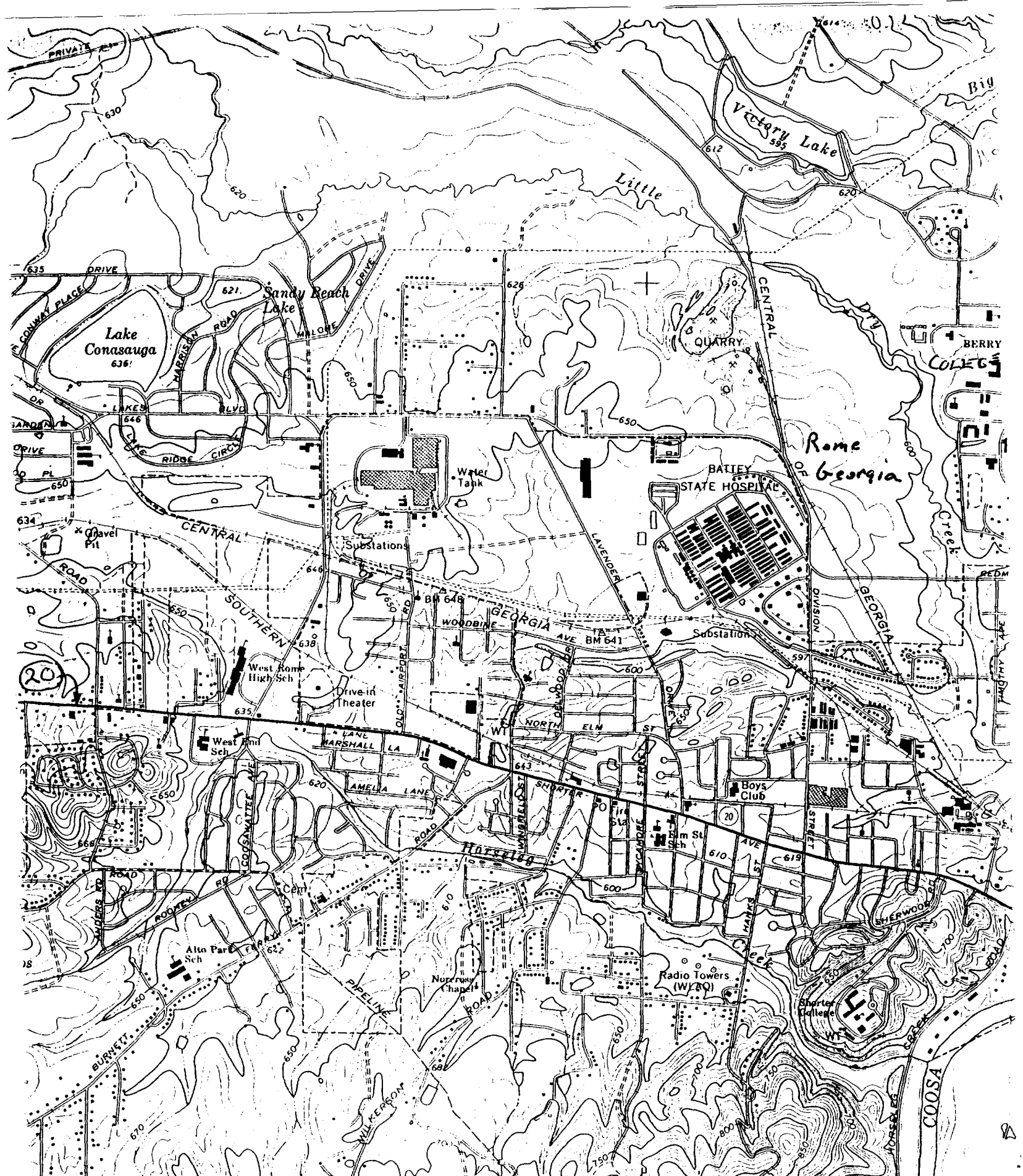
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: There are two potential projects at this site.

a. BD/DR: There are eight abandoned concrete supports for a large water tower that was never erected. The concrete blocks are about two to three feet high and several have bolts extending three to four inches from the top of the block. However, removal of these supports is not proposed based on the guidelines of CEMP-RF Policy Guidance dated 25 October 1990.

b. CON/HTW: The burial of a large number (one box car) of full paint cans occurred during the operation of the military hospital. A project is recommended.

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS: Fred F. Moser, Site Assessment.

PA/POC: David Crosby, (912) 944-5781.



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DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES PROGRAM
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

BATTEY GENERAL HOSPITAL, ROME, GEORGIA
SITE NO. I04GA041800

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Battey General Hospital was located in the city of Rome, Floyd County, Georgia. Acquisition was authorized due to military necessity under General Order No. 23, dated 15 May 1943. The site was comprised of approximately 160 acres of land consisting of five tracts acquired by the War Department in fee by Declaration of Taking for a consideration of $13,499. All tracts acquired were subject to existing easements for roads, highways, public utilities, and pipelines.

2. Battey General Hospital, named in honor of Major Robert Battey, Surgeon, Confederate Army, was a 1500-bed military hospital. The hospital was under the command of the Army Service Forces, Fourth Service Command. The facility included administrative and operational buildings, recreational facilities, military housing, and the medical capacity to accommodate approximately 2000 patients. The cost of Government improvements was $3,713,420.

3. In January 1946, Battey General Hospital was declared surplus by the War Department. Accountability for the site was assumed by the Federal Works Agency in March 1946. In January 1947, the entire facility with the exception of the chapel was conveyed to the state of Georgia by quitclaim deed. The quitclaim deed stipulated that the facility must be utilized for health purposes and a State tuberculosis sanitarium for a period of five years. The facility is now operating as Northwest Georgia Regional Hospital and presently has a tuberculosis center.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing Findings of Fact, the site has been determined to be formerly used by the Department of Defense. It is therefore eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites established under 10 USC 2701, et seq.

18 July 1991
DATE

for Richard Sobke LTC EM.
JOHN F. SOBKE
Major General, USA
Commanding

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
DERP-FUDS CON/HTW PROJECT NO. I04GA041801
BATTEY GENERAL HOSPITAL
SITE NO. I04GA041800
ROME, GEORGIA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The CON/HTW project entails locating and removing a large number (one box car) of full paint cans that were buried during the operation of the military hospital.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: A current employee stated he had buried the paint cans during the period of Department of Defense ownership. Potential for ground contamination exists.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS: The current owners of the facility desire the buried paint cans removed from the premises under a CON/HTW project.

PROPOSED PROJECT: CON/HTW. The project consists of the removing and disposing of paint cans followed by backfilling disturbed areas. Soil samples will be analyzed for contamination.

DD FORM 1391: Attached.

DISTRICT POC: David Crosby, (912) 944-5781.

1. COMPONENT	FY 19 91	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA	2. DATE
Army			11 Apr 91

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION	4. PROJECT TITLE
Battey General Hospital	DERP_-FUDS

5. PROGRAM ELEMENT	6. CATEGORY CODE	7. PROJECT NUMBER	8. PROJECT COST ($000)
		I04GA04180 1	54.5

9. COST ESTIMATES

ITEM	U/M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST ($000)
Construction Cost				35.6
Prepare an EA				6.0
S & A 8 %				4.2
Contingency 10 %				5.5
Design Cost 6 %				3.2
Total Implementation Cost				54.5

10. Description of Proposed Construction

Location and removal of buried paint cans

OVERSIZED

DOCUMENT

MAP